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ROINN TALMHAIOCHTA
(DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE)

BRAINSE IASCAIGH
(FISHERIES BRANCH)

REPORT

ON THE

SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR

1945.

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REPORT

OF THE

MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE

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PART I. SEA FISHERIES.

During the year 1945 the upward trend in the turnover of the sea fishing industry which had been evident since 1939 was well maintained. The quantity and value of landings of wet fish (i.e. all classes other than shellfish) in each of the past six years was as follows:—

Year	Cwt.	£
1945	371,937	551,820
1944	306,869	513,063
1943	277,911	510,970
1942	252,903	433,650
1941	275,793	499,904
1940	224,755	267,482

The takings of shellfish realised £127,926, against £112,683 for the previous year, bringing the value of all sea fish captured during 1945 to £679,746, an increase of £54,000 on the figure for 1944, and the highest value attained for twenty-seven years. Regarding the local catches in terms of value, the following ten ports did best in the order shown:—Howth, Dublin, Loughshinny, Valentia, Killybegs, Dingle, Baltimore, Kinsale, Clogher Head and Schull. The landings at Dublin were, as heretofore, mainly by the few deepsea trawlers based on that port.

In the year under review three licences were issued under the provisions of the Fish (Regulation of Imports) (No. 2) Order, 1938. The quantity covered by the licences was small and came from three vessels which had been forced to enter some of our ports owing, in two cases, to mechanical break-down and, in another case, to damage by a mine.

DEMERSAL FISHERY.—In 1945 there was taken 164,055 cwt. of demersal fish (i.e. fish that swim at or near the bottom of the sea), which was an improvement of over 17% on the figure for 1944 and the best for twenty-four years. The value of this catch was £396,897, the highest since 1922. In 1944 the value had been £375,343. Of this catch of demersal fish, 14,009 cwt. was contributed by the Dublin deepsea trawlers, being the produce

of 99 trips. Once more, therefore, the enhanced landings of this class of fish throughout the year under review were the outcome of intensified efforts by the crews of the comparatively small boats which engage at inshore trawling and long lining from various points on the coastline and more particularly at Howth, Dingle, Kittibegs, Loughshinny, Clogher Head, Galway, Schull and Murrisk. Some details as to quantities and varieties will be found in Appendix No. 1 at page 13.

PELAGIC FISHERY—Herrings.—In each of the past ten years the quantity and value of herrings landed and the average price per cwt. received by the fishermen were as follows:—

Year	Cwt.	£	Average per cwt.	
			s.	d.
1945	108,288	96,318	17	9
1944	77,538	81,982	21	2
1943	76,698	90,908	23	8
1942	38,992	41,110	21	1
1941	78,586	82,349	21	0
1940	71,081	56,151	15	10
1939	50,660	21,289	9	7
1938	56,829	19,238	6	9
1937	61,318	23,676	7	4
1936	62,273	21,895	7	8

The quantitative increase on the figure for 1944 was 40% and the value was up by 17%, while the result generally was the best since 1929. The catch of summer herring was, as usual, associated mainly with Howth and Kinsale, these two ports providing about 60% of the total. At the winter herring fishing the boats operating from Bunbeg, Kinsale, Burtport and Downings did best, in the order named, and among them accounted for more than 63% of the total.

The figures relative to the summer and winter herring fishings will be found in greater detail in Appendices Nos. 6 and 7 of this Report.

Mackerel.—The quantity of this fish landed in each of the past ten years and its value per annum and per cwt. respectively during that period were as follows:—

Year	Cwt.	£	Average per cwt.	
			s.	d.
1945	95,568	57,229	12	0
1944	88,294	55,270	12	6
1943	84,105	78,125	18	7
1942	76,618	59,418	15	6
1941	99,479	167,311	33	8
1940	60,820	30,086	9	11
1939	46,094	16,516	7	2
1938	35,639	12,844	7	2
1937	48,808	16,352	6	8
1936	44,179	13,674	6	2

The quantity landed during 1945 was 8% greater than that for 1944 and the total value was better by about 4% than the 1944 figure. The Spring mackerel fishing produced 44,974 cwt. and the Autumn fishing 49,914 cwt. Operations at the Spring fishing centred on Valentia, which was also a principal point of activity for the Autumn fishing. Considerable landings of mackerel were also made during the Autumn at Garnish and Ballydonegan as well as at some of the creeks in the Dingle Peninsula. Appendices Nos. 8 and 9 contain the relevant information in more detailed form.

SHELLFISH.—The progressive rise in the earnings by persons engaged in the taking of shellfish which had become apparent during the past five years continued in 1945, when the total value for all kinds was £128,426, against £112,683 in 1944, which was, in turn, some 13% higher than the 1943 figure. The principal varieties, placed according to value, were lobsters, escallops, periwinkles, oysters and mussels. Both lobster fishing and periwinkle gathering prevail over a large part of our coastline, while escallop dredging is carried on chiefly in Bantry Bay and some of the bays or inlets of Connemara. In the south-east portion of Galway are situated the most important of the oyster beds now being worked. Of mussels exported for human consumption, the main sources of supply were Castlemaine Harbour, Co. Kerry, and Omeath, Co. Louth; but considerable quantities of mussels, presumed to be intended for use as bait, were sent to cross-Channel centres from Dundalk Bay and certain points in the Boyne area. A considerable improvement was shown in the results from lobster fishing during 1945 as compared with those for the preceding year, the comparative figures being £56,830 and £39,523. The marketing of escallops by the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Ltd., after the fish had been deshelled, cleaned and frozen, was continued throughout the open season of 1945. As mentioned in the Report for 1944, the introduction of this new method has resulted in considerably increased quantities of this shellfish being dredged in Connemara. The value for 1945 was approximately the same as that for 1944, but the latter had been substantially greater than that for 1943 (i.e. before the processing arrangements had been set up at Galway). The value of periwinkles gathered during 1945 was virtually the same as in 1944; but the value of mussels taken in 1945 showed a decline of 30% compared with the figure for 1944. While the quantity of oysters marketed in 1945 was somewhat greater than in the preceding year, the total value remained at about the same level.

PERSONNEL AND VESSELS.—During the past few years the number of persons seeking to secure a livelihood, either wholly or in part, from participation in the sea fishery industry has been increasing. The number for 1945 was 10,077 as compared with 9,879 for 1944. The larger figure comprised 1,886 whole-time workers and 8,191 partially engaged. The comparative numbers for 1944 were 1,925 wholetime and 7,954 part-time

Vessels of all types utilised solely or partially at sea fishing totalled 3,472 in 1945 as against 3,439 in 1944. Of deepsea steam trawlers the number remained constant at three. The returns for motor and sail boats showed 568 and 758, respectively, for 1945 compared with 566 and 756, respectively, for 1944. Oared craft at 2,143 showed an increase of 29 on the corresponding total for 1944. The regional distribution and classification of fishing craft is shown in Appendix No. 5.

CASUALTIES.—The following three regrettable occurrences have to be recorded in respect of the year 1945:—

19th April, 1945.—In the early afternoon, while engaged at mackerel fishing off St. John's Point, County Donegal, four fishermen lost their lives when the boat from which they were working got driven on to the rocky coast by a heavy swell, which caused it to capsize. Four of the occupants, becoming entangled in the fishing gear, were drowned, but the fifth man fortunately escaped.

2nd May, 1945. While operating off Helvick Head, Co. Waterford a motor fishing boat got its trawl entangled with a floating mine and was shattered and sunk by the resulting explosion. Only one of the four men aboard came safely out of this terrible experience. His three companions lost their lives.

14th August, 1945.—A boat proceeding from Arklow to Howth for the trawl fishing struck some submerged wreckage off the Wicklow coast and sank. One man, a native of Arklow, lost his life. The boat was subsequently salvaged and repaired.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS.—The biological examination of sample lots of herring collected seasonally from the normal landing places for this fish was conducted during 1945 on the lines followed in previous years. A paper by the Chief Inspector of Fisheries dealing with the Irish names of fishes and recording the vernacular names as used in the areas within the Gaeltacht, the preparation of which was mentioned in the Report for 1944, will be published in serial form in the "Irish Naturalists' Journal."

The system of routine daily recordings of the sea temperature continued in practice at Coningbeg Lightship.

The quarterly hydrographic cruises which up to 1939 had been conducted from the fishery cruiser "Muirchu" had to be suspended owing to conditions arising from the World War. Towards the close of 1945 preliminary arrangements were in hands for the resumption of this branch of scientific investigation as soon as one of the patrol vessels could be made available for the use of the technical officers concerned.

ASSISTANCE TO FISHERMEN.—The position of stringency with regard to the supply of marine motor engines, fuel and lubricating oils, as well as nets and other forms of fishing gear

which had prevailed throughout the war years, did not improve during 1945. Thanks to the assistance of the Department of Supplies, the efforts of the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, backed by those of the Department of Agriculture, were relatively successful in solving some of the more acute problems which arose. It is, however, true to say that at the close of the year under review the position of our inshore fishermen with respect to renewals and maintenance of their gear and equipment was far from satisfactory, despite the continued operation of the scheme whereby the limited flow to this country of renewals and spare parts has been regulated so as to secure an even distribution among the fishing community of such things as can be purchased by it, or for it.

The Irish Sea Fisheries Association continued to provide for its members a very valuable marketing service. The combined quantity of wet fish and shellfish sold for the members during 1945 was 75,530 cwt. as compared with 74,251 cwt. in 1944, and the money disbursed among the members in respect of sales was £141,326 in 1945, and £135,208 in 1944.

The standing of the Association in relation to the Exchequer in the matter of repayable advances made for the provision of boats and gear was not so satisfactory as in previous years. The explanation is that many of the more successful members have succeeded in paying off their hire purchase amounts with the Association and have therefore ceased to make repayments for transmission to the Exchequer; while, on the other hand, many equally efficient members have not (owing to supply difficulties) been able to obtain fishing vessels for which they are long-standing applicants. With reduced receipts from its members the Association had perforce to reduce its repayments to the Exchequer.

SEA FISHERIES PROTECTION.—Throughout the year under review the work of the Sea Fisheries patrol continued to be carried out by the Department of Defence, whose officers acted in consultation with those of this Department. Thanks are hereby tendered to the members of the Garda Síochána who rendered valuable assistance in many aspects of fishery protection—in particular by their efforts towards enforcement of the by-laws regulating the oyster fisheries of the Galway Bay area.

PART II.

INLAND FISHERIES.

The reasonably satisfactory state of the sea fishing industry throughout 1945, as disclosed in Part I of this report, was in marked contrast to conditions obtaining with regard to the fresh-water fisheries. The detailed returns (collected under the Statistics Act, 1926) upon which the figures of total produce of the net and rod fisheries, respectively, are compiled have not yet been fully worked out for 1945. They will be published separately a little later. There is, however, sufficient evidence

available to justify the statement that the yield of salmon and trout in that year was phenomenally low. Such conditions were not peculiar to this country, as they were common to all the rivers of Western Europe; and those scientists who have been specially interesting themselves in the subject can only surmise that the remarkable (and, it is to be hoped, temporary) reduction in the general salmon stocks throughout this part of the European river system is attributable to some factor, as yet unknown, which has adversely affected the sea life of those salmon which normally should have provided the runs for 1944 and 1945. This paucity of supply had, of course, a direct effect upon the export trade in salmon and trout of which the following are the comparative figures for the past six years:—1945, 5,359 cwt.; 1944, 11,076 cwt.; 1943, 16,926 cwt.; 1942, 21,427 cwt.; 1941, 25,732 cwt.; and 1940, 14,841 cwt. The home market requirements, which were more or less constant, were fully met during the years mentioned, so that the percentage decline in total catches in 1945 was considerably less than the percentage decline in exports.

Grilse or peal were almost completely absent from some of our principal rivers. A scarcity of the large Spring fish has been noticeable since 1937, and the shortage of this class in relation to the total run seemed more marked in 1945 than in any of the four preceding seasons.

Those engaging in drift-netting for salmon in the sea off the North and North-West coasts had a very poor season in 1945 notwithstanding the fact that suitable weather conditions for the prosecution of this particular fishery obtained throughout most of the season. The trend of results for this drift netting during the past five years is indicated by these seasonal figures:—1945, 5,480 fish—weight, 326 cwt.; 1944, 11,086 fish—weight, 652 cwt.; 1943, 15,847 fish—weight, 992 cwt.; 1942, 28,084 fish—weight, 1,780 cwt.; and 1941, 21,536 fish—weight, 1,355 cwt.

The small runs of salmon and consequent reduction in the total catch were not offset by any unitary increase in the value of exports to Great Britain inasmuch as consignments thither were sold on a fixed price basis agreed upon at the beginning of the season.

While anglers generally were disappointed by the dearth of fish in the rivers, fair sport was reported from the Wexford, Kenmare, Waterford, Connemara, Ballinakill, and Moville fishery districts. Indeed the Connemara district appears to have experienced quite an appreciable increase on the usual runs of sea trout for that area.

Conditions for spawning in 1945 were in general satisfactory; and the smolt migration was estimated to have been of about average strength. With the exception of one river in which furunculosis had been in evidence during previous summers and reappeared in 1945, no serious case of disease was recorded.

The output from the eel fisheries was well maintained both as to quantity and value. The entire catch was marketed across-Channel and the following are the official export figures for the past three years:—1945, 3,173 cwt., value £53,859; 1944, 3,115 cwt., value £40,029; and 1943, 3,169 cwt., value £34,012.

SALMON EXPORTS TO GREAT BRITAIN.—The arrangement begun in 1942 whereby the Ministry of Food, London, is the sole purchaser of all salmon exported to Great Britain was continued during 1945; and the price paid by the Ministry was slightly higher than that for the preceding years. The number of specially licensed exporters was again limited to 35 persons, through any one of whom others engaged in the trade were free to forward their consignments. Control of the operations at this side continued to be exercised under the Emergency Powers (Export of Salmon) Order, 1942.

ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF SALMON AND TROUT.—The Department's hatchery at Glenties, Co. Donegal, was operated on a somewhat restricted scale, as conditions generally were not yet such as would permit of this station being worked to full capacity. There was a shortage of spawning stock and the prevalence of flood waters rendered difficult the capture of parent fish. Abnormal flooding at the beginning of 1945 resulted in the collapse of the weir which controls the flow of water to the hatchery, and, unfortunately, repairs could not be effected in time to enable the staff to deal to advantage with the main spawning runs of sea trout, which meant that only a nominal quantity of ova from this species was obtained late in the season.

The State-controlled hatchery at Lismore, Co. Waterford, was in commission during 1945, but, as the fishing weir normally utilised in the capture of spawning fish had been damaged in the previous season the staff had to resort to netting operations for that purpose. The netting method did not prove entirely successful and the hatchery was not worked nearly to full capacity.

The Department's brown trout hatchery at Lough Owel, Co. Westmeath, which, owing to lack of a suitable head of water, is operated by means of floating redds, produced 450,000 ova. The output would have been greater were it not that, on the 7th-8th of February, following a heavy fall of rain lasting some 48 hours, abnormal floods displaced some of the floating redds with consequent loss of ova. Nearly 300,000 ova from this hatchery were, after incubation to the eyed stage, distributed to smaller hatching stations throughout the country. The balance of the ova collected were reared to the fry stage and released in Lough Owel. The brown trout hatchery at Oughterard, Co. Galway, maintained by the Galway and Corrib Anglers' Association, again functioned satisfactorily.

No reports of disease among fry were received and all the fish appeared to have been distributed in good condition. Salmon ova were collected at seven stations, brown trout at four and

sea trout at one station. In all thirty-six hatcheries or hatching stations were operated during 1945 and details as to the number of fry liberated are given in Appendix No. 16.

BOARDS OF CONSERVATORS.—The receipts by these Boards during 1945 and the preceding year were :—

	1945	1944
	£	£
Licence Duties	9,798	10,319
Fishery Rates	19,443	17,866
Fines, Sales of Forfeited Engines, etc.	1,448	1,145
Subscriptions	76	206
Departmental Grants	1,435	1,720
Totals :	32,200	31,256

Expenditure by the Boards was :

Salaries, etc.	5,608	5,323
Travelling, etc.	5,675	6,235
Protection of Rivers, etc.	18,785	18,853
Law Costs	1,331	1,527
Totals :	31,399	31,938

Details of the finances of each Board are contained in Appendix No. 13.

Valuable contribution to the work of the Boards of Conservators in the prevention and detection of fishery offences was made by the Garda Síochána and by members of Angling Clubs.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE INDUSTRY.—The number of persons engaged in seasonal netting for salmon under Common Law Right during 1945 is estimated at 3,490, in addition to which some 570 men were employed in privately owned commercial salmon fisheries. Professional anglers and ghillies numbered 680. Boards of Conservators gave employment to 1,365 water keepers, and 107 others worked in a like capacity for private owners of fisheries.

INSTRUMENTS OF CAPTURE.—The number of fishing licences of all kinds issued by Boards of Conservators during 1945 was 4,054 as compared with 3,906 in 1944; 3,981 in 1943; and 4,013 in 1942. The gradual decline (resulting mainly from the scarcity of fishing gear) in the number of draft, drift and snap net licences taken out under the emergency conditions persisted, the issues during 1945 having dropped to 958 as compared with 1,071 in 1944, 1,098 in 1943, and 1,249 in 1942. The number of Special Local Licencees for draft nets obtained under the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Acts (1934 and 1939) declined from 33 in 1944 to 30 in 1945.

Rod licences for 1945 showed an appreciable increase in all categories. Whole-season licences numbered 1,798 as compared with 1,689 in 1944. "Endorsement" extensions to districts other than that of the original licence increased from 218 in 1944 to 256 in 1945, and fourteen-day licences from 240 in 1944 to 272 in 1945. Special £1 licences (available from 1st July to close of season) rose from 378 in 1944 to 451 in 1945. The grand total of 2,777 represented an increase of 252 on the corresponding figure for 1944.

Instruments licensed in 1945 for the capture of eels numbered 208, an increase of 12 on the figure for the preceding year.

The numbers of the various classes of licences issued in each fishery district are stated in Appendix No. 14. The different rates of licence duty are shown in Appendix No. 15.

ENGINEERING ACTIVITIES IN RELATION TO FISH PASSES AND OTHER WORKS:—Such activities were limited by the fact that an engineer's services were not available to the Department for the greater part of the year under review. A fish pass designed by the late engineer to meet conditions obtaining at a weir on the River Burrin at Carlow was completed. Consultations from the fishery viewpoint were had with the Electricity Supply Board on the Board's proposal for further development of the hydro-electric scheme at Leixlip on the River Liffey; and also with the Office of Public Works in respect of certain schemes contemplated under the provisions of the Arterial Drainage Act, 1945.

Temporary repairs were effected to a weir (which must, later, be rebuilt) at the Department's fish hatchery at Glenties. Towards the close of the year preliminaries had been settled for reconditioning the somewhat complicated water supply system at this hatchery, which during the emergency period had fallen into serious disrepair.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL INVESTIGATIONS:—The life history of the salmon was the subject of further investigation during 1945. Work begun in 1944 on the proportion of previously spawned fish found in Irish rivers was continued in collaboration with certain fishery proprietors who furnished particulars relating to the rivers in which they were directly interested. Examination of the material so collected was in progress at the end of the year.

Investigations into the life history of the salmon of the River Shannon and recent changes in the stock were continued. It has now been established that the most important change in the stocks of salmon of this river has been the disappearance of a large proportion of the former heavy early running fish, whereas the proportion of grilse or peal has remained virtually unchanged throughout the constructional period of the hydro-electric scheme and in subsequent years. A short article by one of the Department's Inspectors giving the results of investigations on the run of Shannon fish in 1944 was published in the issue of "The

Field" for 21st April, 1945. The same officer completed a paper dealing with the examination of material relating to the life history of the salmon of the River Liffey which was accepted for publication by the Royal Irish Academy.

Following the collection and examination during 1945 of a number of char from different waters a paper on the subject by the above-mentioned Inspector was accepted for publication in the "Annals and Magazine of Natural History". Payment of rewards for specimens of char captured in Irish lakes was continued as a measure necessary to ensure the gathering of sufficiently representative material for a complete study of this fish.

LEGISLATION.—The closure (for statistical purposes) of the free gap in the salmon weir at Thomond Bridge, Limerick, throughout the period 1st January—19th July, 1945, was authorised by an Order under the Shannon Fisheries Act, 1935.

By Special Vesting Orders under Section 65 (2) of the Fisheries Act, 1939, the ownership of three bag net fisheries at Culdaff, Co. Donegal was transferred to the Minister as from 17th July, 1945.

A by-law, of which details are given in Appendix No. 17, was made altering the annual close season for netting of salmon and trout in the Bangor Fishery District.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE FISHERY LAWS.—The number of cases in which proceedings were instituted for breaches of the Fishery Laws was somewhat greater than in 1944 the increase coming mainly under the heading of flax water pollution offences.

POLLUTION OF RIVERS.—No serious case of fish mortality was observed during the year. The greatly increased acreage under flax necessitated the continuance of special supervision over the operation of flax dams, a number of which were, in response to departmental suggestions, suitably altered to obviate cause for complaint from the fishery viewpoint. A few dams which for various reasons could not be satisfactorily altered were abandoned; but in a number of cases where the owners of dams persisted in operating them to the probable detriment of fishing waters legal proceedings had to be instituted. Notices to farmers were published in the press stressing the need for avoidance of pollution by flax water. Other possible sources of pollution (e.g. industrial enterprises) were also kept under observation. With the passing of the emergency conditions, the installation of efficient systems for effluent disposal will, it is hoped, be undertaken in all such cases. Assurances in that respect were received from the management of certain factories the operation of which had caused trouble in previous years.

SEAMAS Ó RIAIN,
24th September, 1946. Aire Talmhaíochta.

APPENDICES TO THE REPORT ON SEA AND INLAND FISHERIES FOR THE YEAR 1945.

SEA FISHERIES.

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APPENDIX No. 1.

Total Quantity and Value of SEA FISH (excluding Salmon) returned as Landed in Eire during the year 1945.

KINDS OF FISH	EAST COAST (Omeath to Carnsore Point)		SOUTH COAST (Carnsore Point to Loop Head)		WEST COAST (Loop Head to Erris Head)		NORTH COAST (Erris Head to Moville)		TOTAL	
	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£	cwt.	£
Brill	30	221	344	2,341	343	2,199	130	1,031	847	5,792
Soles	32	337	1,253	10,829	404	3,589	64	578	1,753	15,333
Turbot	55	327	618	4,067	397	2,350	79	669	1,149	7,413
Total Prime Fish ...	117	885	2,215	17,237	1,144	8,138	273	2,278	3,749	28,538
Cod	12,036	52,197	2,424	7,538	195	612	1,906	5,867	16,561	66,211
Conger Eel	1,209	2,327	2,078	3,353	21	27	66	128	3,374	5,835
Haddock	837	3,761	79	208	34	80	1,062	3,140	2,012	7,189
Hake	965	5,125	5,289	10,959	67	101	1,678	5,530	7,999	21,715
Herrings	26,807	29,896	31,920	31,918	2,628	3,018	46,931	31,486	108,286	96,318
Ling	288	704	5,335	13,584	489	1,588	300	774	6,412	16,650
Mackerel	2,012	1,976	83,773	45,537	4,102	4,513	5,681	5,203	95,568	57,229
Plaice	6,726	27,267	3,868	22,441	594	3,030	1,895	10,437	13,083	68,175
Ray or Skate	5,631	9,425	6,893	10,336	2,434	3,839	3,428	5,015	18,386	28,615
Sprats	—	—	60	15	—	—	3,840	1,251	3,900	1,266
Whiting	54,784	77,423	5,934	11,316	1,742	3,469	10,558	16,406	73,108	108,614
Other kinds of Wet Fish	4,599	10,666	9,344	26,877	2,350	5,086	3,296	7,833	19,589	50,462
Total for Wet Fish ...	116,011	221,652	159,212	201,319	15,800	33,501	80,914	95,348	371,937	551,820
Shell Fish:—	No.		No.		No.		No.		No.	
Crabs	5,880	75	9,248	119	—	—	21,660	435	36,788	629
Crayfish	—	—	18,871	2,673	10,224	1,662	—	—	29,095	4,335
Escallops	—	—	354,290	10,415	643,031	10,728	2,880	30	1,000,201	21,173
Lobsters	76,831	12,615	88,401	13,429	124,871	17,852	106,470	12,933	396,573	56,830
Oysters	50,000	500	49,013	490	1,386,642	16,380	30,996	369	1,516,651	17,739
Mussels	cwt.		cwt.		Cwt.		cwt.		cwt.	
Periwinkles	3,897	1,331	21,958	4,521	—	—	4,855	854	30,710	6,706
Other Shell Fish	3,724	2,203	9,795	5,897	13,931	8,144	6,495	3,573	33,945	19,817
	342	393	115	796	—	—	20	8	477	1,197
Total Value of Shell Fish	—	17,117	—	38,340	—	54,767	—	18,202	—	128,426
Grand Total of Value ...	—	238,769	—	239,659	—	88,268	—	113,550	—	680,246

* Includes 128 cwt. Pilchards value £110.

APPENDIX No. 2.

Comparison for the eight years, 1938-45, of the Average Prices per cwt. of different kinds of Sea Fish.

	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.	£ s d.
Brill	2 9 5	3 8 8	5 4 0	6 9 0	6 11 3	6 9 4	6 12 0	6 16 9
Soles	4 11 4	5 6 3	6 15 4	9 8 0	10 1 8	9 10 0	9 17 0	8 14 11
Turbot	2 18 7	3 16 9	5 6 10	5 14 11	6 11 6	6 12 9	6 11 0	6 9 0
Cod	1 11 8	2 5 4	3 5 7	3 11 11	3 7 3	3 18 9	3 18 6	3 19 11
Conger Eel	0 13 7	1 1 3	1 1 6	1 18 11	1 14 1	1 16 8	1 14 9	1 14 4
Haddock	1 2 2	1 17 4	2 12 11	3 8 6	3 6 1	3 5 5	3 19 2	3 11 6
Hake	2 7 11	3 7 8	3 17 3	3 14 11	3 7 8	4 1 8	3 12 2	2 14 4
Herrings	0 6 9	0 9 7	0 15 10	1 1 0	1 1 1	1 3 8	1 1 2	0 17 9
Ling	0 17 10	1 8 3	1 13 5	2 2 9	2 7 2	2 8 10	2 10 2	2 11 11
Mackerel	0 7 2	0 7 2	0 9 11	1 13 8	0 15 6	0 18 7	0 12 6	0 12 0
Plaice	1 18 11	2 5 11	3 1 10	4 5 10	4 5 9	4 18 1	5 5 10	4 16 7
Ray or Skate	0 18 0	0 19 3	1 3 6	1 15 4	1 18 3	1 19 1	1 14 9	1 11 2
Sprats	0 3 6	0 5 7	0 12 8	0 7 5	0 3 8	0 8 8	0 5 7	0 6 6
Whiting	0 12 9	0 18 2	1 0 9	1 12 6	1 12 3	2 1 6	1 12 11	1 9 9

APPENDIX No. 3.

Statement of the Quantities of Home-caught SEA FISH dealt with in the Dublin Fish Market during the year 1945.

Demersal Fish.

Kinds of Fish	From steam trawlers registered at Dublin	* From vessels other than steam trawlers
	Cwt.	Cwt.
Brill	22	502
Black Soles	17	727
Turbot	27	392
Cod	5,227	5,394
Conger Eel	429	856
Haddock	343	646
Hake	854	4,396
Plaice	187	5,940
Ray	740	11,728
Whiting	2,941	49,589
Gurnard	190	605
Coalfish	573	570
Megrims	16	287
Other kinds (exclusive of Shell Fish)	453	3,231
	12,022	84,863

* The principal sources from which landings were despatched to the Dublin Market and the aggregate quantity sent from each in the year under review were as follows:—

Howth, 22,502 cwt.; Loughshinny and Rush, 13,316 cwt.; Balbriggan, 7,484 cwt.; Clogher Head, 5,633 cwt.; Arklow, 2,654 cwt.; Dingle, 1,896 cwt.; Galway, 1,675 cwt.; Sea Fisheries Association Boats operating at other ports, 14,317 cwt.; smaller quantities totalling approximately 15,386 cwt. reached the market from other places.

Pelagic Fish.

	Barrels	Boxes
Herrings (fresh)	22	35,256
(cured)	187	—
Mackerel (fresh)	—	22,090
TOTALS	209	57,346

APPENDIX No. 4.

FISH IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1945

(as compared with those for 1944).

	Quantity		Value	
	1944	1945	1944	1945
I.—IMPORTS	cwt.	cwt.	£	£
Fresh or Frozen:				
All varieties exclusive of Shell Fish	12,596	9,756	11,326	10,335
Shell Fish ...	—	—	—	—
Cured and Canned:				
All varieties inclusive of Shell Fish	71	2,443	386	12,579
TOTALS ...	12,667	12,199	11,712	22,914
II.—EXPORTS.				
Fresh:				
Salmon and Trout ...	11,076	5,359	179,013	90,970
Eels (freshwater) ...	3,115	3,173	40,029	53,859
Coarse Freshwater Fish	1,264	1,157	9,307	9,314
Herrings ...	14,104	22,228	23,579	26,376
Mackerel ...	44,177	47,747	77,456	85,287
Prime Sea Fish (Brill, Sole, etc.)	2,220	1,196	13,662	6,740
White Sea Fish (Cod, Whiting, etc.)	18,330	19,278	65,026	71,576
Coarse Sea Fish (Conger, Skate, etc.)	16,060	20,048	57,302	60,732
Shell Fish ...	83,063	67,732	138,197	141,870
Cured or Salted:				
Herrings ...	123	81	329	166
Kippers ...	9,397	15,809	30,215	50,395
Mackerel ...	—	1,513	—	3,842
Others ...	3,999	7,455	25,133	43,154
TOTALS ...	206,928	212,776	659,248	644,281

APPENDIX No. 5.

PERSONNEL ENGAGED IN FISHING; AND REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION AND CLASSIFICATION OF FISHING CRAFT IN 1945.

		FISHING CRAFT.															Total Vessels.		
		Steam			Motor				Sail					Row Boats					
		1st Class			1st Class		2nd Class		3rd Class	1st Class		2nd Class		3rd Class	Un-classed A	Un-classed B			
		200 tons gross and over.	100 tons gross and over but less than 200 tons.	15 tons gross and over but less than 100 tons.	25 tons gross and over.	20 tons gross and over but less than 25 tons.	15 tons gross and over but less than 20 tons.	10 tons gross and over but less than 15 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Under 10 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Less than 18 feet keel.	25 tons net and over.	20 tons net and over but less than 25 tons.	15 tons net and over but less than 20 tons.	10 tons net and over but less than 15 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Under 10 tons and of 18 feet keel and upwards.	Less than 18 feet keel.			Open boats of 18 feet keel and upwards and canoes of 18 feet or more over all.
MEN																			
EAST COAST:																			
Solely engaged		482	3	—	8	3	14	23	67	1	—	—	—	—	27	33	107	15	301
Partially engaged		761	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	24	1	38
Laid-up		—	—	—	—	1	1	2	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	1	74
Totals		1,243	3	—	9	4	15	25	86	2	—	—	—	1	37	38	176	17	413
SOUTH COAST:																			
Solely engaged		808	—	—	4	2	5	28	222	1	—	—	—	22	137	45	499	146	1,111
Partially engaged		2,697	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	14	21	37	14	104	
Laid-up		—	—	—	2	1	1	—	19	—	—	—	6	59	22	207	92	409	
Totals		3,505	—	—	6	3	6	28	258	1	—	—	—	28	210	88	743	252	1,624
WEST COAST:																			
Solely engaged		304	—	—	4	3	8	5	15	—	—	4	5	4	65	52	342	344	851
Partially engaged		2,759	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	2	32	36	46	250	374
Laid-up		—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	8	29	8	91	92	242
Totals		3,063	—	—	4	3	12	6	23	—	—	6	10	14	126	96	481	686	1,467
NORTH COAST:																			
Solely engaged		292	—	—	—	1	9	7	94	1	—	—	—	—	209	21	183	127	652
Partially engaged		1,974	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	21	1	4	2	41
Laid-up		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	20	2	—	—	—	2	73	3	47	42	191
Totals		2,266	—	—	—	1	11	8	126	3	—	—	—	2	303	25	234	171	884
TOTALS FOR 1945:																			
Solely engaged		1,886	3	—	16	9	36	63	398	3	—	4	5	26	438	151	1,131	632	2,915
Partially engaged		8,191	—	—	—	—	—	2	41	—	—	1	—	3	69	61	113	267	557
Laid-up		—	—	—	3	2	8	2	54	3	—	1	5	17	159	35	390	227	916
GRAND TOTALS		10,077	3	—	19	11	44	67	493	6	—	6	10	46	676	247	1,634	1,126	4,388

APPENDIX No. 6.

Particulars of the Summer Herring Fishing, 1945.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Clogher Head ...	June to September	4,079	3,970
Hawth ...	May to September	14,465	17,680
Kinsale ...	May to October	9,804	12,873
Union Hall ...	May to October	1,096	946
Castletownshend ...	June to October	1,125	914
Baltimore ...	August to October	5,338	3,602
Galway ...	September and October	292	497
Cleggan ...	July to October	410	551
Achill ...	August to October	317	347
Downings ...	September and October	770	965
Moville ...	September and October	992	694
Other Ports ...	May to October	1,017	1,167
TOTALS		39,705	44,206

APPENDIX No. 7.

Particulars of the Winter Herring Fishing, 1945-46.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing.	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Wicklow ...	November and December	681	1,254
Arklow ...	October to December	1,036	1,272
Courtown ...	October to December	926	547
Rosslare ...	October to January	2,155	2,123
Cahore ...	October to December	1,239	944
Curracloe ...	October to December	832	666
Duncannon ...	December and January	715	719
Passage East ...	December to March	2,110	1,849
Dunmore East ...	December and January	777	777
Kinsale ...	November to April	9,012	7,760
Oyster Haven ...	November and December	595	595
Union Hall ...	November and December	450	290
Castletownshend ...	November	759	491
Baltimore ...	November and December	254	263
Bantry ...	November and January	385	256
Keel and Keem ...	November to March	1,160	1,091
Killybegs ...	October to April	207	343
Malinbeg ...	March	350	435
Burtonport ...	November and December	8,203	5,100
Kincasslagh ...	November	1,851	1,031
Bunbeg ...	October to December	19,716	11,270
Magheraroarty ...	October to December	5,274	3,254
Downings ...	November and December	6,055	3,949
Other Ports ...	October to April	1,369	1,373
TOTALS		66,111	47,652

Note: 1,122 barrels and 4,056 half- barrels of herrings were cured during the year.

APPENDIX No. 8.

Particulars of the Spring Mackerel Fishing, 1945.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Howth	June and July	894	607
Kinsale	March to July	1,720	926
Union Hall	April to June	629	390
Castletownshend	April to July	365	342
Baltimore	March to July	3,710	3,001
Schull	April and May	552	290
Valentia Harbour	March to July	31,589	16,977
Dingle	April to June	2,043	848
Ballinagall	March to July	235	166
Galway	April to July	549	534
Portarlin	June and July	290	221
Lackan	May to July	507	821
Mulinebeg	March to June	627	382
Other Ports	March to July	1,264	1,286
TOTALS		44,974	26,791

APPENDIX No. 9.

Particulars of the Autumn Mackerel Fishing, 1945-46.

Fishing Port	Duration of Fishing	Quantity	Value
		cwt.	£
Loughshinny	August and September	848	1,100
Tramore	August and September	330	330
Kinsale	August to November	368	169
Canty's Cove	August and September	580	261
Union Hall	November to February	592	526
Cape Clear	August and September	390	195
Baltimore	September to February	2,295	1,295
Bantry	August to November	295	95
Garrish & Ballydonegan	September to November	8,600	2,619
Ballycrovane	September to November	1,430	777
Valentia Harbour	August to February	17,387	10,510
Dunquin	August to December	1,920	750
Ballinagall	August to February	3,420	1,505
Brandon Creek	September to December	2,641	1,650
Brandon Bay	September to November	220	80
Kilkee and Farraghy	August to November	841	1,010
Seafeld	August to November	490	703
Aran Islands	September to November	520	462
Cleggan	August to December	424	262
Portarley	September to December	644	484
Porturlin	September to December	1,069	803
Belderrig	August to October	232	290
Lackan	August to October	393	335
Grange and Streedagh	August and September	216	216
Lenan Head	August and September	270	270
Tory Island	August and September	315	236
Other Ports	August to February	3,184	2,901
TOTALS		49,914	29,834

Note: 2,427 barrels and 100 half-barrels of mackerel were cured during the year.

APPENDIX No. 10.

Trawling, 1945 (including Seining).

Port or Station from which Boats hailed.	Number of men engaged in the Trawling Industry	Number of Boats engaged in Trawling	Tonnage of Motor Boats engaged			Months in which Fishing was carried on
			Not exceeding 10 Tons	Over 10 tons and not exceed- ing 15 tons	Over 15 tons	
Clogher Head	28	5	2	3	3	All year.
Balbriggan	24	5	5	3	—	All year.
Rush	15	5	5	—	—	January to April, July to Decem- ber.
Loughshinny	30	6	5	1	—	January to June, October to Decem- ber.
Howth	58	8	—	—	8	January to June, August to Decem- ber.
Dublin	38	5	2	—	—	All year.
Dun Laoghaire Area	8	2	—	2	—	April to November.
Arklow	60	16	6	9	1	All year.
Courtown Area	12	4	4	—	—	August and September.
Wexford	32	8	5	1	2	March to December.
Rosslare Area	24	6	6	—	—	May to November.
Kilmore	33	11	11	—	—	March to September.
Fethard and Slade	24	8	8	—	—	All year.
Passage East	51	17	17	—	—	All year.
Dunmore East	8	2	1	1	—	All year.
Dungarvan	3	1	1	—	—	All year.
Helvick Area	40	10	10	—	—	All year.
Ballycotton	23	10	10	—	—	All year.
Rathcoursey	8	2	2	—	—	All year.
Aghada	4	1	—	—	—	April to November.
Cobh	12	3	2	—	1	All year.
Passage West	6	2	2	—	—	March to December.
Kinsale	13	4	3	1	—	All year.
Courtmacsherry	3	1	1	—	—	All year.
Union Hall	24	8	4	2	2	All year.
Castletownshend	34	11	8	3	—	All year.
Baltimore	15	5	5	—	—	March to October.
Schull	42	14	14	—	—	All year.
Goleen & Crookhaven	6	2	2	—	—	All year.
Bantry	27	9	7	2	—	All year.
Castletownbere	6	2	2	—	—	March to December.
Derreen	9	3	1	2	—	All year.
Ballinskelligs	8	2	2	—	—	All year.
Portmagee	12	3	3	—	—	January and February, June to August.
Valentia Harbour	12	3	3	—	—	January and February, June to September.
Dingle	104	25	14	10	3	All year.
Aran Islands	12	3	1	2	—	January to November.
Galway	32	8	2	3	3	All year.
Inishbofin (Catway)	15	4	2	2	—	All year.
Cleggan	—	2	2	—	—	January to September, November and December.
Murriek	—	7	2	2	3	All year.
Achill	—	7	2	—	5	February to November.
Ballina	22	2	2	—	—	May to October.
Enniscrone	—	3	3	—	—	May to September.
Mullaghmore	—	1	1	—	—	March to August.
Bundoran	—	2	2	—	—	April to December.
Killybegs	—	2	—	1	4	All year.
Donegal (Ball Hill)	20	3	—	—	—	July to October.
Dawnings	3	6	5	—	1	March to August.
Rathmullen	—	1	1	—	—	July to October.
Buncrana	—	3	3	—	—	January to September.
Culdaff	12	7	7	—	—	April to October.
Moiville	28	8	7	1	—	January to November.
Greencastle	20	5	5	—	—	January to November.
Totals	1,150	304	215	50	34	

* All motor boats except three steam trawlers and two sailing boats.

FISHERY LOANS.

	£
Outstanding on 1st April, 1945:	
Due in arrear	20,208
Not matured	38
*Interest accrued during the year on certain loans	76

					£	9
Repayments	111	111	111	111		
Outstanding on 31/3/46		111	111	111	20,276	
Instalment not matured	111	111	111	111		37

20,322

£20,322

Number of Loan Accounts	open at 1st April, 1945	204
" " " "	closed during the year ended 31st March, 1946	2
" " " "	open at 31st March, 1946	202

N.B.—The issue of Fishery Loans on the system formerly prevailing ceased in 1931. Since then facilities by way of boats and gear have been provided by the Irish Sea Fisheries Association for their members on a hire purchase basis (See Appendix No. 12).

APPENDIX No. 12.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

in respect of

Repayable Advances made to the Irish Sea Fisheries Association, Ltd., during the fifteen years ended 31st March, 1946.
for the provision of boats and gear to members.

	£		£
Repayable with Interest on an annuity basis in respect of advances amounting to £138,750 made up to 31st March, 1946	229,191	R repayments to 31st March, 1945	94,147
Advanced during year ended 31st March, 1946	Nil	R repayments made during the year ended 31st March, 1946	6,937
		Balance outstanding:—	
		Due in arrears	£3,907
		Instalments not matured	124,200
			128,107
	£229,191		£229,191

NOTE.—Advances made to the Association are repayable on the basis of a twenty-year annuity in half-yearly instalments.

APPENDIX No. 13.

Receipts and Expenditure of Boards of Conservators in Eire for the year 1945.

Fishery District.	Opening Balance	RECEIPTS						EXPENDITURE					Closing Balance
		Licence Duty.	Fishery Rate.	Fines, Sale of Forfeited Engines, Bank Interest, etc.	Local Subscrip- tions.	Grant from Depart- ment.	Total Receipts.	Water Keepers.	Law Costs.	Salaries and Commis- sions.	Travelling and Miscel- laneous.	Total Expendi- ture.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Dublin	398	284	180	30	16	150	660	281	23	223	187	714	314
Wexford	347	515	663	27	—	20	1,225	856	35	91	90	1,072	500
Waterford	156	893	620	63	—	100	1,676	1,103	39	245	205	1,592	240
Lismore	358	543	2,500	109	—	—	3,152	1,729	239	487	551	3,006	504
Cork	247	404	677	81	—	350	1,512	687	53	381	373	1,494	265
Bandon	246	217	111	17	—	80	425	307	18	124	31	480	191
Skibbereen	109	95	4	1	—	70	170	103	21	25	60	209	70
Bantry	179	53	35	2	—	60	150	59	—	66	6	131	198
Kenmare	150	105	427	16	—	230	778	515	49	184	50	798	130
Killarney	168	345	848	24	—	—	1,217	910	—	259	140	1,309	76
Waterville	570	288	153	8	—	30	479	311	—	94	75	480	569
Limerick	379	1,560	4,103	334	10	—	6,007	3,095	350	1,171	1,268	5,884	502
Galway	685	258	1,041	373	6	100	1,778	954	84	299	282	1,619	844
Connemara	48	211	1,247	7	—	—	1,465	1,039	—	211	230	1,480	33
Ballinakill	116	199	722	55	—	—	976	480	141	130	116	867	225
Bangor	240	291	505	42	—	100	938	565	17	117	167	866	312
Ballina	764	448	1,352	31	—	—	1,831	1,435	2	180	174	1,791	804
Sligo	335	143	484	12	—	—	639	395	22	105	94	616	358
Ballyshannon	420	992	*1,197	91	34	145	2,459	1,243	26	276	932	2,477	402
Letterkenny	909	652	†823	69	10	—	1,554	895	92	294	235	1,516	947
Moville	365	295	799	46	—	—	1,140	601	85	215	256	1,157	348
Drogheda	651	821	724	4	—	—	1,549	1,020	18	252	133	1,423	777
Dundalk	108	186	228	6	—	—	420	202	17	179	20	418	110
TOTALS	7,948	9,798	19,443	1,448	76	1,435	32,200	18,785	1,331	5,608	5,675	31,399	8,749

* This figure includes £745 received under Section 14 (1) of the Fisheries (Tidal Waters) Act, 1934.

† „ „ „ £98 „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „

APPENDIX No. 14.
Particulars of Licences Issued by Boards of Conservators
for the year 1945.

Fishery District.	Salmon Rods				Snap Nets	Draft Nets	Drift Nets	Pole Nets	Bag Nets	Stake Nets	Boxes or Crib	Gaps, Eyes, or Baskets for Eels	Long Lines for Eels	Long Lines for Sea Trout	Loop Nets	Eel Trap	Head Weirs	Special Local Licences (Tidal Waters)
	For one year	For 14 days	Spl. £1 Licence	Endorsements or Extensions														
Dublin	79	1	7	7	—	13	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wexford	107	8	77	15	—	51	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waterford	161	1	—	3	110	13	41	—	1	2	3	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lismore	104	12	—	27	18	11	46	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cork	97	3	1	3	—	45	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Randon	65	—	6	4	—	19	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skibbereen	29	2	9	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bantry	8	—	10	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kenmare	24	1	16	3	—	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Killarney	81	1	—	8	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Waterville	19	20	140	35	—	9	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Limerick	317	5	26	16	—	116	29	—	—	4	6	57	21	—	—	—	—	—
Galway	36	10	26	10	—	8	—	—	—	—	5	20	4	—	—	1	—	—
Connemara	48	90	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballinakill	24	11	74	20	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bangor	54	6	16	9	—	29	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ballina	53	15	30	7	—	20	18	—	—	—	6	43	7	—	—	—	—	—
Sligo	50	4	—	—	—	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
Ballyshannon	57	31	—	9	—	22	—	—	—	—	4	11	6	—	—	—	—	17
Lettterkenney	175	48	—	3	—	21	21	1	—	—	2	—	1	2	21	—	—	13
Noville	31	2	7	4	—	52	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Drogheda	142	—	—	18	—	111	—	—	—	—	6	10	2	—	—	—	—	—
Dundalk	37	1	6	1	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	1798	272	451	256	128	640	190	6	6	8	37	156	51	2	21	1	1	30

NOTE.—The average number of persons engaged in operating each engine of capture is as follows:—

Salmon Rod	1 man	Bag Net	4 men	Gap, Eye or Basket for Eels	2 men
Snap Net	4 men	Stake Net	4 men	Long Line for Eels	1 man
Draft Net	6 men	Loop Net	1 man		[for every 500 hooks]
Drift Net	5 men	Head Weir	1 man		
Pole Net	3 men	Box or Crib	2 men		
			{for every five		

APPENDIX No. 15.

Rates of Licence Duty payable on the undermentioned engines in use on Salmon and inland fishing operations at date of this Report.

	£	s	d
On each Salmon Rod (for one year in any one District)	2	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (for 14 days, issued at discretion of Board of Conservators for the District) ...	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (available after 1st July, issued at discretion of Board of Conservators for the District) ...	1	0	0
Do. Salmon Rod (Endorsement, extending an existing licence to another District) ...	0	10	0
Do. Snap Net	2	10	0
Do. Draft Net or Seine	4	0	0
Do. Drift Net	3	0	0
Do. Bag Net	10	0	0
Do. Fly Net	30	0	0
Do. Stake Net	30	0	0
Do. Head Weir	6	0	0
Do. Box, Crib, etc.	10	0	0
Do. Gap, Eye, or Basket (in any eel weir)	2	0	0
Do. Long Line for Eels	2	0	0
Other engines, etc.:—			

Fishery District	Trammel Net for Pollen	Draft Net for Pollen	Pole Net	Coghill	Loop Net	Eel Trap	Special Local Licences	
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	Rod	Draft Net
1 Dublin	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
2 Wexford	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
3 Waterford	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
4 Lismore	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
51 Cork	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
52 Bandon	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
61 Skibbereen	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
62 Bantry	—	—	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
63 Kenmare	—	—	1 0	1 10	—	—	—	—
71 Killarney	0 15	0 15	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
72 Waterville	0 15	0 15	1 0	—	—	—	—	—
8 Limerick	1 10	—	2 0	1 0	—	15 0	—	—
91 Galway	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
92 Connemara	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—
101 Ballinakill	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
102 Bangor	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
11 Ballina	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
12 Sligo	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	—
13 Ballyshannon	1 10	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	*2 0	*40 0
141 Letterkenny	—	—	2 0	1 0	0 10	—	†2 0	†12 10 1
142 Merville	—	—	2 0	—	—	—	—	†20 0 1
171 Drogheda	—	—	2 0	1 0	0 10	—	—	—
172 Dundalk	—	—	2 0	1 0	—	—	—	—

* River Erne Tidal Waters.

§ River Owenea Tidal Waters.

† River Lackagh Tidal Waters.

APPENDIX No. 16.

Output of Salmon and Trout Fry, 1945-46.

Hatching or Enlarging Station	River or Lake	Salmon	Brown Trout
Bray	Liffey	—	3,000(2)
Dundrum	Local Ponds	—	8,000(2)
Islandbridge	Liffey	8,000(3)	—
Kinnage	Brittas Ponds	—	3,000(2)
Straffan	Local Lake	—	3,000(2)
Templeogue	Liffey and Tributaries, Bohernabreena Reser- voir	—	25,000(2)
Newtownbarry	Slaney and Tributaries	8,000(3)	—
Rathdrum	Local Streams	—	2,000(2)
Carlow	Burren River	—	5,000(2)
Banteer and Mallow	Backwater and Tribu- taries, Lakes of Kil- larney, Caragh Lake	250,000	36,000(7)
Lismore	Blackwater	117,000	—
Cork	Lee, etc.	—	30,000(2)
Clonakilty	Local Lake	—	1,200(2)
Skibbereen	Ilven and Reary	10,000(3)	—
Sneem	Sneem River	22,000	—
Waterville	Coppal	5,000(3)	—
Adare	Maigue	5,000(1)	15,000(2)
Askeaton	Deel	5,000(3)	10,000(2)
Ballinlough	Lake O'Flynn	—	5,000(2)
Birr	Brosna, etc.	—	20,000(2)
Boyle	Boyle	—	8,000(2)
Castlegregory	Lough Gill	—	8,000(2)
Cloonlloo	Lough Gara	—	5,000(2)
Listowel	Feele	20,000(1)	10,000(2)
Lough Owel	Lough Owel	—	152,000
Oughterard	Lough Corrib	—	550,000
Spiddal	Spiddal	41,400(6)	—
Aasleagh	Eriff and Delphi	9,000(4)	—
Kylemore	Kylemore Lakes	10,000(1)	5,000(2)
Lough Arrow	Lough Arrow	—	15,000(2)
Ballysodare	Arrow and Owenmore	115,000(5)	—
Sligo	Sligo River and Tribu- taries	10,000(1)	5,000(2)
Annesfort	Annalee, etc.	—	30,000(2)
Glenties	Owenea, Crolly, Port Lough, Rosbeg Lakes, etc.	64,000	7,000(2)
Blackcastle	Boyne	—	34,000(8)
Killucan	Deel and Boyne	—	10,000(2)
	Total	699,400	1,005,200

(1) ex Glenties; (2) ex Lough Owel; (3) ex Lismore; (4) 4,000 ex Glenties;
 (5) 15,000 ex Lismore; (6) 5,000 ex Glenties; (7) 31,000 ex Lough Owel;
 (8) 21,000 ex Lough Owel.

In addition to the quantities of fry recorded as output in the above table for Lough Owel, Glenties and Lismore hatcheries, the following quantities of eyed ova were despatched from the hatcheries to smaller hatching stations throughout the country:—

Lough Owel, 298,000 brown trout ova; Glenties, 59,000 salmon ova;
 Lismore, 75,000 salmon ova.

16,000 sea trout ova were obtained from Glenties hatchery too late in the season for distribution to other hatcheries. They were planted in tributaries of the River Owenea.

APPENDIX No. 17.

ABSTRACT OF BY-LAWS, ETC., MADE DURING THE YEAR 1945.**ESCALLOPS.****Galway and Mayo.**

By-Law No. 456 dated 13th September, 1945.

PROHIBITING

- (a) from the first day of June to the fourteenth day of November in every year, both said days inclusive, to take any scallop from that part of the sea off the coast of the Counties of Galway and Mayo lying between Cloghmore Point, near Cashla Bay, in the Townland of Cloghmore South and County of Galway, and Achill Head in the County of Mayo, including that portion of Achill Sound south of the bridge joining Achill Island to the mainland;
- (b) to take away from the aforementioned area any scallop of less dimensions than four and a quarter inches at the greatest diameter thereof (all scallops of less dimensions than aforesaid, as well as all gravel and fragments of shells raised or taken while fishing must be thrown back into the water immediately); and
- (c) to sell, expose for sale, give, transfer, or purchase, receive, carry, or have in custody or possession any scallop of less dimensions than four and a quarter inches at the greatest diameter thereof taken from that part of the sea off the coast of the Counties of Galway and Mayo as aforementioned.

CLOSE SEASON BY-LAWS.**No. 102 or Bangor District.**

No. C.S. 97—Dated 23rd January, 1945.

Fixing as the Annual Close Season for the taking of Salmon and Trout by engines other than single rod and line

- (a) in the Newport and Burrisboole Rivers and their common Estuary the period from 1st September to 19th March both said days inclusive;
- (b) in the Glenamoy River and Estuary the period from 16th September to 30th April, both days inclusive; and

- (c) in all other portions of the Bangor Fishery District the period from 1st September to 15th February both said days inclusive.

ORDERS.

STATISTICS (SALMON, SEA TROUT AND EELS) ORDER, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 4). DATED 15th JANUARY, 1945.

Ordering the collection of statistics of the number, weight, value and means of capture of salmon, sea trout and eels captured in the State in the year 1945.

STATISTICS (SALMON, SEA TROUT AND EELS) (No. 2) ORDER, 1945 (S.R. & O. 1945, No. 354) DATED 19th DECEMBER, 1945.

Ordering the collection of statistics of the number, weight, value and means of capture of salmon, sea trout and eels captured in the State in the year 1946, *and in each subsequent year.*